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[Reports to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service.]

REPORTS FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

El Paso, Tex., December 24, 1899.—I have the honor to report the following work for the week ended December 23, 1899: Inspection Mexican Central Railway passengers, 206; inspection of immigrants, 39; inspection international bridge during day of Fiestas and bullfights at Juarez, Mexico, 1,139. All having certificates of successful vaccination but 42. Refused admittance to a man and his wife, they having scabies or itch, a loathsome contagious disease; vaccinated, 32; disinfected baggage and household goods, bedding, etc., 17.

December 30, 1899.—I have the honor to report summary of work for the week ended January 30, 1899: Inspection of Mexican Central passengers, 180; inspection of Mexican Central immigrants, 17; inspection of international bridge, including days of bullfights, 937; issued certificates for successful vaccination, 54; vaccinated children of immigrants, 11; disinfected baggage and household goods, 15; disinfected soiled linen imported, to be landed at El Paso, 311 pieces.

Respectfully,

E. ALEXANDER,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

Smallpox at Brunswick, Ga.

BRUNSWICK, GA., *January 4, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor of informing you of the existence of smallpox in Brunswick, Ga. Five or six cases, located in as many different localities, all colored except 1 seaman, Albert Burns, of schooner *Stephen G. Hart*, who caught it at a colored dance hall; all the rest were traced to this center of infection. The board of health is taking steps to stamp it out by quarantine, disinfection, and vaccination. No connection with cases reported last season (1898).

Respectfully,

HUGH BURFORD,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Smallpox in Paris, Mo.

PARIS, MO., *December 29, 1899.*

SIR: In answer to your circular letter, marked G. T. V., will say that on August 19 a colored man by the name of Sanders, an employee of the M. K. T. Railroad, came to Paris from the railroad hospital at Sedalia. He was in the care of the railroad physician of this place, and was treated by him until August 23, at which time he died, the case having been diagnosed by the attending physician as typhoid fever. At that time my attention was called to the case, and I had a conversation with the attending physician in regard to the case. From the symptoms he gave, I pronounced it a hemorrhagic case of smallpox.

We quarantined 86 negroes who had been exposed, 60 of whom had never been vaccinated. We immediately vaccinated them but without success. Glycerinized lymph was used. As soon as we could obtain ivory points we vaccinated them successfully. At the expiration of fourteen days the daughter of Sanders developed a case of smallpox, the 3d day of September (case No. 1). As soon as we were able to establish a hospital I moved the patient with her mother and 2 other colored women (these 4 living in the same room) to the tents on the fair grounds outside the city limits. On the third day following the mother was taken with smallpox (case No. 2). September 9 a colored